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THE Wool SITUATION

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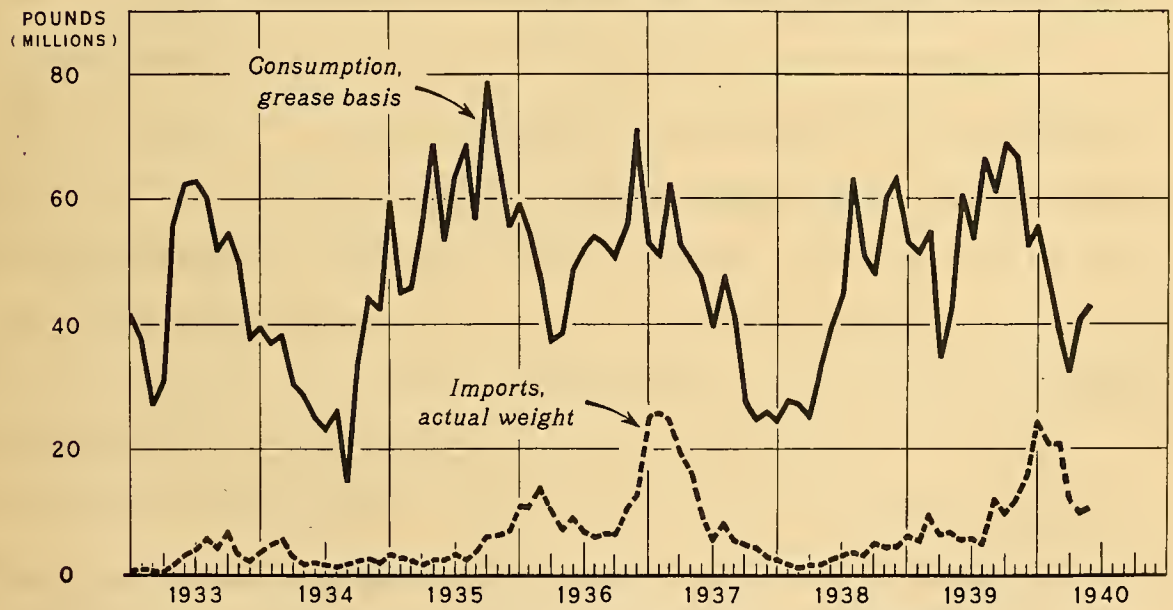
WOOL, APPAREL: MILL CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1933-40



CONSUMPTION, ESTIMATES OF NEW YORK WOOL TOP EXCHANGE SERVICE
IMPORTS, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32651 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

AFTER DECLINING SHARPLY FROM OCTOBER THROUGH APRIL, DOMESTIC MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL TURNED UPWARD IN MAY AND A FURTHER INCREASE IS IN PROSPECT FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR. THE IMPROVEMENT IN MILL CONSUMPTION IS EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM LARGER GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF WOOL GOODS UNDER THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM AND IMPROVEMENT IN CONSUMER INCOMES IN THIS COUNTRY. UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF APPAREL WOOL DECLINED SHARPLY AS THE NEW DOMESTIC CLIP BECAME AVAILABLE IN THE SPRING.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Summary

The wool outlook has not changed materially in the past month. Following increased buying in June, to fill Government contracts, wool sales at Boston declined in July and prices weakened slightly. As a result of the defense program and improvement in consumer incomes in this country, the outlook for domestic mill consumption of wool continues favorable; but the favorable factors in the domestic situation are largely offset at present by uncertainty as to future developments in the foreign wool situation.

The quantity of wool shorn, or to be shorn, in the United States in 1940 is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service at 389 million pounds. Production in 1940 is 11 million pounds, or 3 percent larger than the quantity shorn in 1939 and is the largest output of shorn wool on record. The estimate does not include wool pulled from slaughtered sheep and lambs, which has averaged 65 million pounds annually in recent years.

Stocks of apparel wool held by United States dealers and manufacturers on June 29 totaled 259 million pounds, grease basis. Such stocks were about 3 million pounds larger than a year earlier but were considerably smaller than end-of-June stocks in the years 1935-38. This total does not include wool held on farms and ranches in producing States, which are fairly large at this time of year. Supplies in the United States on July 1, including the 1940 production, probably totaled about 545 million pounds. The total supply as of July 1 probably was about equal to average July 1 supplies in the 5 years 1935-39.

United States imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 98 million pounds in the first half of this year. The January-June imports were much

larger than imports for the same months of any recent year, except 1937, when 121 million pounds were imported. Receipts of foreign apparel wool at principal United States ports in June, totaling about 3 million pounds, were the smallest since late 1938.

Mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in June continued the improvement which began in May. The June rate of consumption was 14 percent higher than in May but 19 percent lower than in June 1939. Consumption on a scoured basis in the first half of this year was 9 percent smaller than in the same months last year.

Supplies of wool available for export from Argentina and Uruguay on July 1 are estimated at 90-100 million pounds, or about the same as a year earlier. The extension of the blockade has limited sales of wool in South America largely to United States buyers.

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Wool sales small in July, prices down slightly at Boston

Wool sales at Boston were relatively small during most of July. A slight pick-up in sales occurred in the latter part of the month but was not maintained into August. Prices at Boston weakened in July but the June advance in prices, which had accompanied increased mill buying of wool to fill Government contracts, was not entirely lost. Prices of most grades of wool at the end of July were 20 to 25 percent higher than a year earlier.

Boston quotations on graded fine combing (staple) territory wool averaged 88 cents a pound, scoured basis, in the last week of July compared with 91 cents a month earlier. Quotations for combing 3/8 blood territory wool averaged 75 cents a pound in the last week of July and 77 cents a month earlier. At the end of May such wool sold at 72.5 cents a pound.

Country packed 3/8 and 1/4 blood mixed lots of bright fleece wools sold at 37-39 cents a pound, in the grease, delivered to users in the last week of July compared with 39-40 cents a month earlier, and 34-36 cents at the end of May.

Western wool auctions inaugurated in July

Public wool auctions were inaugurated in western wool centers in July. Sales were held at Denver, July 22-27, and at Ogden, Utah, July 29 and 30.

Sales at auction were relatively small but a considerable quantity of wool was sold privately after auction bids had been rejected, according to reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Most private sales were closed at prices 1/2 to 2 cents a pound, grease basis, above auction bids.

Computed on a scoured basis, delivered Boston, prices at Ogden ranged mostly 77-83 cents for original bag and graded fine wools, 77-81 cents for 1/2 blood, 72-75 cents for 3/8 blood, and 63-68 cents for 1/4 blood. Grease basis prices of most types of wool at Ogden were slightly higher than at Denver.

Sales were held early in August at Billings, Montana, Miles City, Utah, and Portland, Oregon. Commercial sources reported increased competition at August sales but most bids were below owners' limits.

The United States average price of wool received by farmers was 27.9 cents a pound on July 15. It was 28.6 cents a month earlier and 21.8 cents on July 15, 1939.

1940 domestic wool clip largest on record

The quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States in 1940 is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service at 388,692,000 pounds - the largest production on record. This preliminary estimate is 11 million pounds (3 percent) larger than shorn wool production in 1939, and 8 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average. These estimates do not include the quantity of wool pulled from slaughtered sheep. Production of pulled wool totaled 64.5 million pounds in 1939 and averaged 64 million pounds for the years 1929-38.

The estimated number of sheep shorn or to be shorn this year is 48,414,000 head - about 1 million head (2 percent) more than in 1939. The average weight of wool per sheep is estimated at 8.03 pounds this year compared with 7.96 pounds last year. The accompanying table shows, by States and regions, the estimates of shorn wool production for 1940 and 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Dealers and manufacturers' stocks slightly larger than a year ago

Stocks of apparel wool held by United States dealers and manufacturers, including wool afloat, totaled 259 million pounds, grease basis, on June 29, according to reports to the Bureau of the Census. Such stocks were about 3 million pounds larger than a year earlier but were considerably smaller than end-of-June stocks in the years 1935-38. This total does not include wool held on farms and ranches and in local warehouses in producing States. Because most of the new clip was shorn by July 1 and a considerable quantity of the clip is still in the hands of producers, stocks held by dealers and manufacturers do not include nearly all of the total supply of wool in the country at the beginning of July. The stocks reported by dealers and manufacturers on June 29 this year, with comparisons, are shown on a scoured equivalent basis in the accompanying table.

Wool shorn in the United States, by States, average 1929-38, annual 1939-40

State and division	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	State and division	Average 1929-38	1939	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Maine	379	267	248	Del.	21	20	27
N. H.	87	59	56	Md.	508	416	416
Vt.	204	143	122	Va.	2,044	1,760	1,794
Mass.	53	44	42	W. Va.	2,832	2,564	2,494
R. I.	12	12	12	N. C.	332	239	226
Conn.	41	28	34	S. C.	47	38	40
N. Y.	2,706	2,301	2,257	Ga.	106	101	111
N. J.	37	30	32	Fla.	111	96	99
Pa.	3,155	2,842	2,834				
North Atlantic	6,674	5,726	5,637	South Atlantic	6,001	5,234	5,207
Ohio	17,954	18,063	18,200	Ky.	4,630	5,681	5,908
Ind.	5,160	5,092	5,198	Tenn.	1,550	1,628	1,659
Ill.	5,279	5,776	5,379	Ala.	152	148	148
Mich.	8,488	8,448	8,725	Miss.	228	195	201
Wis.	3,054	2,918	2,918	Ark.	250	292	277
				La.	738	776	792
East North Central	39,935	40,297	40,420	Okla.	1,333	2,106	2,144
				Tex.	61,980	77,290	83,648
Minn.	6,883	7,840	7,541				
Iowa	8,680	9,875	10,616	South Central	70,841	88,116	94,777
Mo.	7,829	9,387	9,910	Mont.	31,795	26,885	28,384
N. Dak.	6,502	6,403	6,856	Idaho	18,050	16,606	16,454
S. Dak.	8,813	10,287	11,249	Wyo.	30,859	32,932	32,456
Nebr.	2,766	3,157	2,860	Colo.	12,886	13,244	14,170
Kans.	3,346	3,755	3,874	N. Mex.	16,291	15,168	15,756
				Ariz.	5,157	4,856	4,841
West North Central	44,819	50,702	52,906	Utah	20,667	19,444	21,213
				Nev.	6,874	6,080	6,144
				Wash.	6,014	6,074	5,804
				Oreg.	19,236	16,901	16,198
				Calif.	25,429	29,132	28,325
				Western	193,258	187,322	189,745
				United States	361,528	377,397	388,692

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Total supplies on July 1 about average

While stocks held by dealers and manufacturers on July 1 were relatively small, it is probable that stocks of the 1940 clip still on farms and ranches on July 1 this year were somewhat larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average. If it is assumed that the stocks in the hands of dealers and manufacturers and on farms and ranches in Western States at the end of March represent the total supply of wool in the United States at that time, the estimated supply of apparel wool, including 1940 production, on July 1, 1940 was about 545 million pounds, greasy shorn and pulled basis. The July 1 supply on this basis was about 35 million pounds (7 percent) larger than a year earlier but was about the same as average July 1 supply in the 5 years 1935-39.

Stocks of raw wool, tops, and noils held by dealers, manufacturers and topmakers, United States, June 29, 1940 with comparisons, scoured basis

Item	1939	1940	
	July 1 1/	March 30 1/	June 29
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Apparel wool, total	123,096	98,860	126,280
Dealers	56,971	38,748	60,291
Domestic	46,869	22,353	48,025
Foreign on hand	8,763	15,377	10,982
Foreign afloat	1,339	1,018	1,284
Manufacturers and topmakers	66,125	60,112	65,989
Domestic	47,616	28,653	45,861
Foreign on hand	16,390	28,431	18,139
Foreign afloat	2,119	3,028	1,989
Carpet wool, total	32,666	46,889	46,248
Dealers	3,206	2,859	2,598
Manufacturers	29,460	44,030	43,650
Tops	17,575	27,177	22,711
Noils	9,411	11,431	10,743

Compiled from Bureau of the Census Quarterly Wool Stock Report, June 29, 1940.

1/ Revised.

Wool imports for consumption relatively large in June

United States imports for consumption 1/ of apparel wool totaled 10.6 million pounds in June compared with 9.7 million pounds in May and 5.3 million pounds in June 1939. Imports in the first 6 months of this year, totaling 98 million pounds, were larger than imports for the same months of any recent

1/ Wool entered for immediate consumption plus wool withdrawn from bonded warehouses for consumption.

year, except 1937, when 121 million pounds were imported. A considerable part of the June imports consisted of foreign wool withdrawn from bonded warehouses in this country. Receipts of foreign apparel wool at principal ports in June, totaling about 3 million pounds, were the smallest since late 1938.

Imports of carpet wool in the first half of this year totaled 80.7 million pounds compared with 76.7 million pounds in the first half of 1939 and a 5-year (1934-38) average for those months of 62 million pounds.

Mill consumption increased further in June

Weekly average mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in June was 4,843,000 pounds, scoured basis. The rate of consumption in June was 14 percent higher than in May but was 19 percent lower than in June 1939. Consumption on a scoured basis, in the first half of this year, was 9 percent smaller than in the same months last year but was 5 percent larger than average January-June consumption in the 10 years 1929-38.

Mill consumption on a grease basis from January through June was equivalent to 205 million pounds of shorn wool and 33 million pounds of pulled wool. In the same months of 1939 mill consumption, on a grease basis, was equivalent to 243 million pounds of shorn wool and 39 million pounds of pulled wool.

Wool sales small, prices lower in South American markets in June

The extension of the British blockade to all of the important wool-importing countries of continental Europe has limited recent sales of South American wool largely to United States buyers. Sales have been relatively small since May and have consisted chiefly of Argentine coarse crossbred or native wools. Prices have declined since May, but quotations on many grades are nominal.

To aid in the disposal of remaining stocks of raw wool in Uruguay under present adverse conditions, export premiums have been decreed by the Government of Uruguay. Under this authorization the Bank of the Republic will pay local exporters for 15 percent of the value of the wool exported, at the free rate of exchange of 2.70 pesos to the dollar (current rate). Bills of exchange on wool ordinarily are liquidated entirely at the controlled rate of 1.519 pesos to the dollar. The difference between the free and controlled rates on 15 percent of the invoice value of the goods will result in a premium of approximately 10 percent on all exports of wool. The decree will remain in effect until October 31, when the new wool clip comes on the market.

South American exports small in May and June

Exports from Argentina and Uruguay in May and June were much smaller than average exports for those months in recent years. But exports were above average in the early months of the current season, and total exports for the first 9 months (October-June) of this season were only slightly smaller than the 5-year average.

Exports from Argentina in the first 9 months of the current season totaled 270 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 328 million pounds exported in the same months last year and an average of 277 million pounds for those months in the five seasons 1934-35 through 1938-39. Exports from Uruguay from October through June totaled 92 million pounds compared with 98 million pounds for those months last season and a 5-year average of 96 million pounds.

Exports to the United States from Argentina totaled 101 million pounds in the first 8 months (October-May) of the 1939-40 season. Such exports were almost twice as large as in the same months of the previous season. Argentine exports to the United States are chiefly carpet wool and wool grading "not finer than 40s." Exports to the United States from Uruguay totaled 28 million pounds from October through June compared with 11 million pounds in the same months last season. Exports by countries in the current season are shown in table 4.

Stocks in South America about average on July 1

Supplies of wool available for export in Argentina and Uruguay probably totaled 90-100 million pounds on July 1. Calculations based on the estimated exportable surplus for the entire season, and exports to July 1, indicate that about 55-65 million pounds remained available for export in Argentina and about 35 million pounds in Uruguay. Combined stocks in these countries on July 1 were about the same as a year earlier and about equal to average July 1 stocks in the 5 years 1935-39.

The bulk of unsold stocks in Argentina were reported to be fine and medium crossbred wools, and merino wools. Unsold stocks of coarse crossbred and native wools were believed to be small.

South Africa production and carry-over, 1939-40

Approximately 230 million pounds of wool were received at South African ports in the 1939-40 season which ended June 30. The official estimate of wool production for 1939-40 is not yet available. In recent years, however, the official production estimate has closely approximated total receipts for the season. Hence production for 1939-40 may be estimated at 230 million pounds, compared with 248 million pounds produced in 1938-39 and a 5-year (1934-38) average of 239 million pounds.

Disposals 2/ in the 1939-40 season were slightly larger than receipts, and unsold stocks at selling centers on June 30 were reduced to 2 million pounds compared with 5 million pounds a year earlier and average June 30 stocks of 5 million pounds in the 5 years 1935-39. Stocks of wool sold but awaiting shipment at the end of the season were relatively large, probably in excess of 50 million pounds. While the bulk of this wool probably consisted of wool sold to the British Wool Commission it is likely that a part of the wool awaiting shipment on June 30 was destined to European countries now included in the blockade. Cancellation of orders on such wool would result in a larger carry-over into the 1940-41 season than is now indicated.

2/ Auction and private sales and wool shipped unsold.

Only 181 million pounds of wool (greasy and scoured combined) were exported from the Union of South Africa in the 1939-40 season compared with 241 million pounds in the season ended June 30, 1939 and a 5-year (1935-39) average of 230 million pounds. Exports by principal countries of destination in the first 11 months of the season are shown in table 3.

Union of South Africa: Wool production, exports and carry-over, grease basis, 1935-40

Year ended June 30	Production	Stocks at ports end of season		Exports 1/
		Unsold	Sold	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1934-35	210	4	4	222
1935-36	238	7	13	216
1936-37	264	4	13	255
1937-38	233	8	13	218
1938-39	248	5	14	241
1939-40	2/ 230	2	3/ 50	181

Compiled from official sources and cables from the London office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.
1/ Exports are weight of greasy and scoured wool combined. 2/ Receipts at ports. 3/ Approximate.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Mill consumption of wool in the United States was large in the latter part of 1938 and in 1939. The relatively large domestic consumption resulted in a marked decrease in stocks of wool in the United States. Because of the small stocks and European war developments, imports of wool increased materially in the last half of 1939 and in early 1940. Despite the large increase in imports, the carry-over of wool into the 1940 season which began about April 1 was relatively small.

Because stocks of wool goods tended to accumulate during 1939, mill consumption was reduced in the latter part of 1939 and the early part of 1940. After declining sharply from October through April, consumption turned upward in May. Imports of apparel wool declined sharply in the second quarter of this year as the new domestic clip became available.

As the wool outlook has not changed materially in the past month, the following important points have been summarized from the July issue of the Wool Situation.

(1) An increase in domestic mill consumption of wool is in prospect for the second half of this year. The increase is expected to result from larger Government purchases of wool goods under the National Defense Program, and from improvement in incomes of consumers accompanied by increased retail sales of wool goods.

(2) The prospective increase in domestic mill consumption will be a strengthening influence on domestic wool prices, but price changes in coming months will depend largely upon foreign developments.

(3) In view of the relatively small carry-over of wool in the United States on April 1 and the probability of an increase in mill consumption of wool in the last half of 1940, stocks of wool at the end of this year probably will not be large. Consequently, imports probably will increase in the fall and winter of 1940-41.

(4) Recent developments in Europe have considerably altered the situation in Southern Hemisphere markets. With most continental European countries now included in the blockade, the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom are likely to be the only important importers of Southern Hemisphere wool so long as the blockade is maintained.

(5) Because the blockade probably will prevent further shipments to continental European countries in the remainder of the current season, the carry-over in South America on September 30 may be above average.

Table 1.- Prices of wool per pound in specified markets and prices of textile raw materials in the United States, selected periods, 1938-40

Market and description	Average		1939		1940		
	1938	1939	June	July	May	June	July
United States:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Boston market-							
Territory, scoured basis							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) staple	70.4	82.7	70.8	71.9	88.5	90.4	88.4
56s (3/8 blood) combing	58.9	69.3	59.8	60.4	73.5	77.1	75.4
46s (low 1/4 blood)	52.4	62.6	53.9	54.5	71.2	75.1	76.0
Bright fleece, greasy							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) delaine	29.0	32.9	29.4	29.5	33.5	34.5	34.4
56s (3/8 blood) combing	29.5	36.2	31.5	32.1	37.1	39.5	39.5
46s (low 1/4 blood)	28.3	35.5	31.1	31.5	36.0	39.5	41.0
Prices received by farmers, grease basis, 15th of month	19.2	22.3	21.9	21.8	27.6	28.6	27.9
Textile fibers:							
Wool, territory fine staple 1/	70.4	82.7	70.8	71.9	88.5	90.4	88.4
Cotton, 7/8 Middling 2/	8.58	9.04	9.50	9.37	9.93	10.29	10.19
Silk, Japanese 3/	170.6	272.6	253.4	264.8	279.4	272.4	254.0
Rayon yarn, 150 denier 4/	52.2	51.5	51.0	51.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Rayon staple fiber - 5/							
Viscose 1-1/2 denier			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier			46.0	46.0	43.0	43.0	43.0
Southern Hemisphere	Between seasons - current quotations largely nominal						

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service except as otherwise noted.

1/ Scoured basis, Boston market.
2/ Average at 10 markets.
3/ White, 13-15 denier, at New York, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
4/ Domestic yarn, first quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
5/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2.- United States: Wool imports, consumption and machinery activity, selected periods 1938-40

Item	Year		Jan.-June		June	May	June
	1938	1939	1939	1940	1939	1940	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports for consumption, actual weight 1/:							
Apparel	30,811	98,194	38,802	98,052	5,311	9,658	10,566
Finer than 40s	18,443	74,612	27,066	87,157	3,688	8,163	9,053
Not finer than 40s	12,369	23,582	11,736	10,895	1,623	1,495	1,513
Carpet, including camels hair	71,908	144,874	76,738	80,661	9,204	8,540	7,760
Mill consumption 2/:							
Grease basis 3/							
Apparel	474,527	630,150	281,897	237,492	50,936	32,715	40,041
Carpet	92,736	148,513	70,136	64,920	9,224	8,804	7,602
Scoured basis							
Aggregate							
Apparel	219,565	293,083	133,083	121,109	23,772	17,065	19,373
Carpet	64,945	103,421	48,719	46,567	6,292	6,524	5,798
Weekly average							
Apparel	4,143	5,636	5,119	4,658	5,943	4,266	4,843
Carpet	1,225	1,989	1,874	1,791	1,573	1,631	1,450
	Weekly average in hours						
Machinery activity 2/:							
Hours operated per machine in place							
Worsted combs	39.8	51.8	47.1	44.0	52.3	36.4	54.4
Worsted spindles	26.9	39.6	37.3	29.9	39.1	29.6	32.6
Woolen spindles	30.6	39.8	36.4	36.4	40.2	35.0	39.5
Woolen and worsted looms							
Broad	28.1	40.7	39.0	32.7	41.8	28.6	33.5
Narrow	10.5	13.2	11.0	12.7	10.9	11.6	14.5
Carpet and rug looms							
Broad	23.4	37.4	35.7	38.0	33.4	31.8	32.2
Narrow	15.9	22.7	23.0	21.0	21.2	18.6	17.8

Import figures from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumption and machinery activity from the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Weight of greasy, scoured, and skin wool added together.
2/ Figures for May and June based on 4 weeks, January-June on 26 weeks. 1938 figures for 53 weeks ended December 31. No adjustments made for holidays.
3/ Total of shorn and pulled wool. Pulled wool, grease basis, is in condition received from pulleries and is mostly washed.

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Table 3.- Union of South Africa: Wool exports in the 1939-40 season, with comparisons 1/

Country	Season					
	Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 2/ July-May	1939-40 2/ June	1939-40 2/ July-June
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	2.0	0.5	0.7	34.7		
United Kingdom	44.4	40.4	45.9	31.5		
France	49.6	43.6	51.2	33.4		
Germany	63.9	79.4	86.0	1.0		
Belgium	21.2	19.5	20.2	13.8		
Italy	15.5	17.9	22.6	21.4		
Japan	20.8	5.2	1.8	13.6		
Other	13.3	11.9	12.6	18.8		
Total	230.7	218.4	241.0	168.2	3/ 12.9	3/ 181.1

Compiled from South Africa Crops and Markets and cabled reports from London and Pretoria.

1/ Weight of greasy and scoured wool combined.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Data by countries not yet available for June.

Table 4.- Wool exports from Argentina and Uruguay in the 1939-40 export season, with comparisons

Country	Argentina				Uruguay			
	Season (Oct.-Sept.)		Oct.-May		Season (Oct.-Sept.)		Oct.-June	
	Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	1938-39	1938-39	1939-40 1/	Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	1938-39	1938-39	1939-40 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States 2/	53.5	65.6	52.4	102.9	14.7	16.6	10.7	28.0
United Kingdom	85.0	119.5	88.1	15.8	20.5	10.8	9.6	1.4
France	48.4	57.4	44.7	32.3	7.2	6.5	6.1	1.1
Germany	49.0	44.7	42.3	3/	30.5	36.2	31.1	4.4
Belgium	20.5	22.7	18.1	11.1	10.5	18.3	8.6	3.6
Italy	19.0	7.2	3.3	18.8	13.5	16.1	13.5	13.3
Sweden	3/	3/	1.9	8.2	2.2	3.1	2.4	12.5
Netherlands	3/	3.4	2.6	10.2	4.0	8.4	5.0	13.6
Japan	7.1	1.5	0.9	13.6	7.9	1.4	1.4	4.7
Other	25.5	36.7	24.4	17.4	4.1	10.6	9.3	9.7
Total	308.0	357.3	278.7	230.3	115.1	128.0	97.7	92.3

Compiled from commercial reports supplied by the Buenos Aires Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Argentine figures include small quantities shipped to Canada.
3/ If any, included with "other".